

BookletChart™



Wilmington to Philadelphia

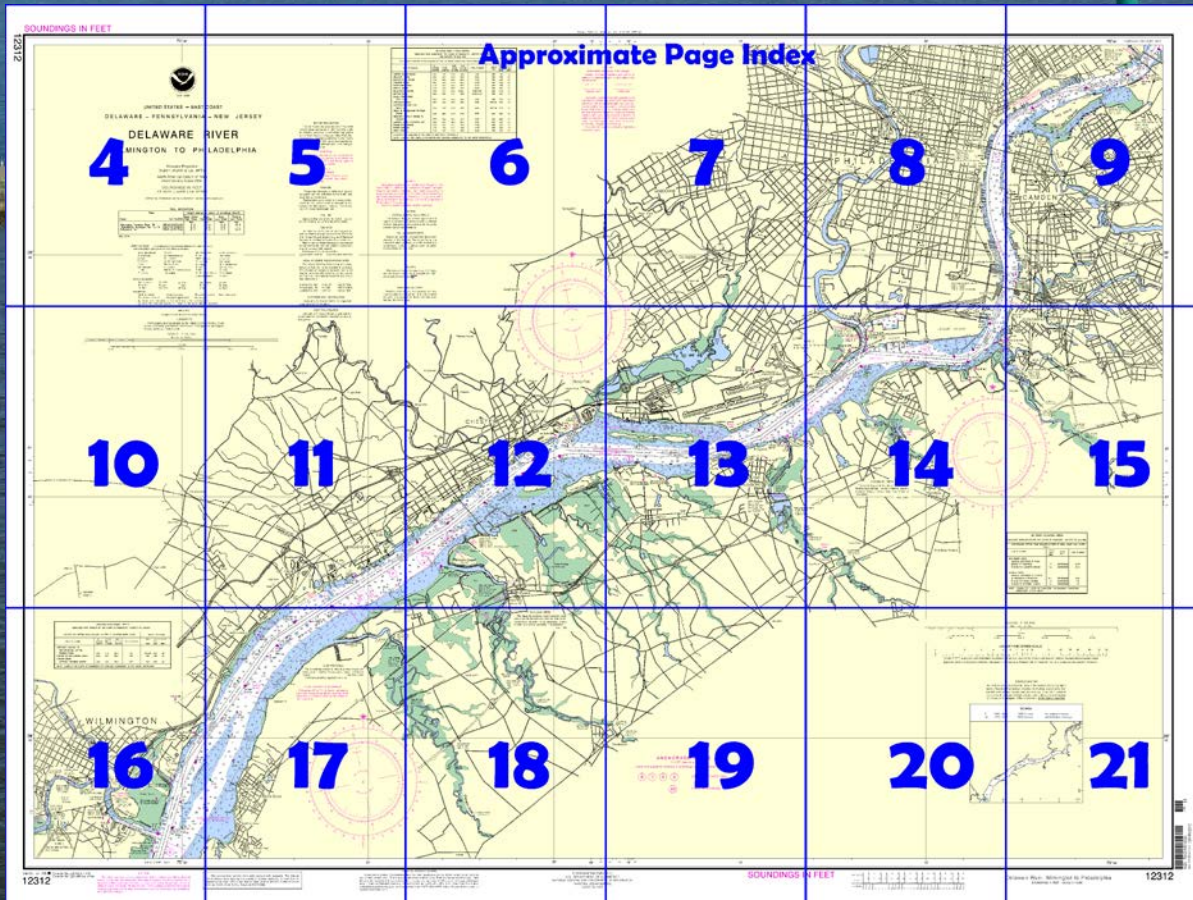
NOAA Chart 12312

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12312>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Edgemoor. The wharves of the E.I. duPont de Nemours Co., Edgemoor Plant, have depths of 20 feet at their outer ends. A dike with its outer end submerged extends 0.3 mile offshore from **Oldmans Creek** has an unmarked channel leading from the Delaware River to the mouth of the creek. In 1973, extensive shoaling was reported at the entrance to and throughout Oldmans Creek. Mariners

should exercise extreme caution when transiting this area.

A vertical-lift bridge and two swing bridges cross the creek between the mouth and **Pedricktown**; all are kept in a closed position. The limiting clearance of the bridges is 1 foot at the second bridge.

Raccoon Creek.—The approach is a dredged channel that extends west-southwestward through the shallow flats for 1.1 miles from the mouth. The approach channel is marked by buoys, and a light marks the outer end of the rock jetty on the south side of the entrance.

The U.S. Route 130 bridge at **Bridgeport** has a vertical-lift span with clearance of 4 feet down. The ConRail bridge 0.3 mile above the highway bridge has a clearance of 7 feet.

Between Bridgeport and **Swedesboro** the least bridge clearances are: swing bridge, 6 feet vertical; fixed bridges, 8 feet vertical. The railroad bridge above the mouth of **Chester Creek** has a clearance of 1½ feet.

Above that point, navigation is restricted by the 6-foot minimum clearance of the fixed bridges. Navigation is suitable only for very shallow-draft boats to the second bridge.

The current velocity is 1.7 knots on the flood and 2.2 knots on the ebb off **Eddystone**.

Essington has boatyards that can provide berths, fuel, and supplies. An unmarked channel parallel to and 450 feet from the centerline of the dike has a controlling depth of 5½ feet; shoals are on both sides of the channel. Local vessels usually pass the west end of the island where the controlling depth is 9 feet.

A special anchorage.—Depths are 9 to 20 feet in the anchorage. The current velocity is about 1.3 knots. In 1978, a piling was reported in the anchorage area 0.5 mile eastward of the entrance to Darby Creek. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, berths, and marine supplies are available along the Essington waterfront.

A general anchorage is between Thompson Point and Crab Point and the south side of the main channel. The current velocity is about 2 knots a half-mile east of Crab Point.

The Mantua Creek entrance jetties are marked by lights, and the entrance channel is marked by buoys. In August 1998, the centerline controlling depth in the dredged channel was 11 feet for 0.7 mile above the mouth; thence in 1981, 7 feet **Friars Landing**, thence 4½ feet **Parkers Landing**, and thence less than 1 foot to Mantua.

A general anchorage is on the southeasterly side of the main channel above the entrance to Mantua Creek. The current velocity is about 2 knots in the channel opposite the anchorage.

Anchorage.—Vessels must not anchor in Christina River channel within the city limits of Wilmington or tieup at any wharf more than two abreast without permission of the harbor commissioners. A general anchorage is off Deepwater Point, south of the river entrance. (See **110.1 and 110.157(a)(7) and (b)**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations, and page 391 for **Wilmington climatological table**.)

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.) Vessels subject to boarding for quarantine inspection are required to anchor off Marcus Hook boarding station, 7 miles up the Delaware River from Wilmington. Wilmington is a **customs port of entry**.

Local magnetic disturbance.—Differences of 2° to 5° from normal variation have been observed astride the Delaware River Channel from Oldmans Point to the mouth of Oldmans Creek.

On the southeast side of the main ship channel opposite Marcus Hook is a **general anchorage** with a preferential area for vessels awaiting quarantine inspection. (See **110.1 and 110.157(a)(8) and (b)**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

Currents.—The current velocity is about 1.7 knots at Marcus Hook. Chester is a **customs port of entry**.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Norfolk

Commander

5th CG District

Norfolk, VA

(575) 398-6231

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE E
BETSY ROSS FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 400 FT
VERT CL 140 FT
FOR CHANNEL WIDTH

NOTE D
Depths refer to Christina,
River Datum

HEIGHTS	
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.	

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 39°51'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of 2° to 5° from the normal variation have been observed astride the Delaware River Channel from Oldmans Point to the mouth of Oldmans Creek.



RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES


Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

	
<hr style="width: 100%;"/> <i>Pipeline Area</i> <hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> <i>Cable Area</i> <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
 For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS		
<p>The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.</p>		
Atlantic City, NJ	KHB-38	162.400 MHz
Philadelphia, PA	KIH-28	162.475 MHz
Sadlersville, MD	WXX-97	162.500 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.405" northward and 1.318" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
 Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
 Station positions are shown thus:
 () (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

ANCHORAGE AREAS
110.157 (see note A)

Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

The diagram shows a map of the anchorage area with a grid. Five specific areas are highlighted with magenta circles and numbers: 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Areas 6, 7, 8, and 9 are clustered together in the upper left portion of the map. Area 10 is located further south and towards the center. To the right of the map, a legend indicates that areas 6 through 9 are 'GENERAL ANCHORAGES' and area 10 is a 'NAVAL ANCHORAGE'.

CHRISTINA RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS							
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO SEP 2012							
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
DELAWARE RIVER TO THE UPPER END OF THE TURNING BASIN	34.0	33.0	36.0	9-12	500-340	0.70	38
THENCE TO LOBDELL CANAL TURNING BASIN	35.0	34.0	34.0	9-12	400	0.33	35
LOBDELL CANAL TO BRANDYWINE CR.		437.0		9-12	320	0.34	38
BRANDYWINE CR. TO MARKET ST.		4.5		9-11	250	0.68	21
MARKET ST. TO 39°43'38"N, 75°34'40"W		80.7		9-11	200	1.24	21
THENCE TO END OF CHANNEL		01.3		9-11	200	0.78	21
		6.7		9-11	200	0.12	10

A. REPORTED DEPTH IS FOR FULL WIDTH OF BASIN.

B. 0.7' DEPTH OBSERVED 27' INSIDE THE LEFT TOE LINE OF THE CHANNEL SURVEY WAS PERFORMED AT HIGH TIDE.

C. 1.3' DEPTH OBSERVED 22' WITHIN THE LEFT TOE LINE OF THE CHANNEL SURVEY WAS PERFORMED AT HIGH TIDE.

NOTE - SURVEY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

DELAWARE RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS								
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2012								
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
CHERRY ISLAND RANGE	41.7	42.1	42.0	42.1	4-12	800	4.33	40
BELLEVUE RANGE	39.2	40.6	42.2	40.0	4-12	800	3.05	40
MARCUS HOOK RANGE	36.6	38.8	40.7	41.4	4-12	800	4.25	40
CHESTER RANGE	33.4	40.1	40.7	40.4	3-12	800	1.82	40
EDDYSTONE RANGE	38.0	41.6	41.5	39.3	3-12	800	1.08	40
TINICUM RANGE	36.3	40.4	40.4	37.9	2-12	800	3.03	40
BILLINGSPOUT RANGE	40.5	41.8	42.6	33.0	2-12	800	1.15	40
MIFFLIN RANGE	37.0	41.1	41.7	39.2	2-12	800	2.83	40
EAGLE POINT RANGE	36.7	41.3	40.2	40.0	1-12	800	1.74	40
HORSESHOE BEND	35.3	39.7	44.3	39.3	1-12	800-500	0.80	40
EAST HORSESHOE RANGE AND REACH M	36.8	39.7	41.2	43.0	1-12	500-400	1.19	40
REACH M TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE	19.2	36.9	38.8	37.3	2-12	400	2.95	40
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE TO CAMBRIA ST	26.6	39.6	40.6	40.1	7-12	400	2.00	40
CAMBRIA ST TO ALLEGHENY AVE	38.3	37.9	37.2	33.3	6-12	400	0.42	40
HARBOR RANGE	36.4	36.9	37.2	36.1	2-12	400	0.70	40
FISHER CHANNEL	39.5	43.3	44.1	42.2	2-12	400	0.31	40
DRAW CHANNEL	37.1	42.4	43.2	40.2	2-12	400	0.74	40
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION								

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12312

75°30'



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES — EAST COAST
DELAWARE — PENNSYLVANIA — NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE RIVER WILMINGTON TO PHILADELPHIA

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 39°51'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean Low Water	Mean Lower Low Water
Bilingsport, Delaware River, NJ	(39°51'N/75°15'W)	feet 6.2	feet 5.8	feet 0.2
Philadelphia, Municipal Pier 11, PA	(39°57'N/75°08'W)	6.8	6.4	0.2
Wilmington, Christina River, DE	(39°43'N/75°31'W)	5.9	5.5	0.2

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Apr 2012)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	ISO isophase	OC occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OR orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	OSC oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mir marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

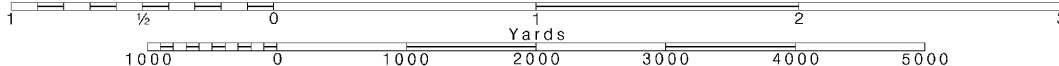
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



DELAWARE RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS								
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF JUL 2012								
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
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WARNING

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Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

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Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.



NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers

CAUTION


BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

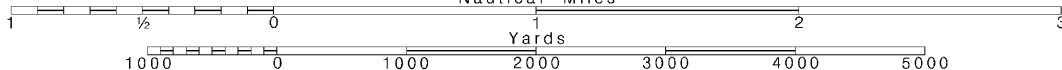
Joins page 11


Palmers Corner

Swarthmore

Joins page 6

Spring





Cable Area

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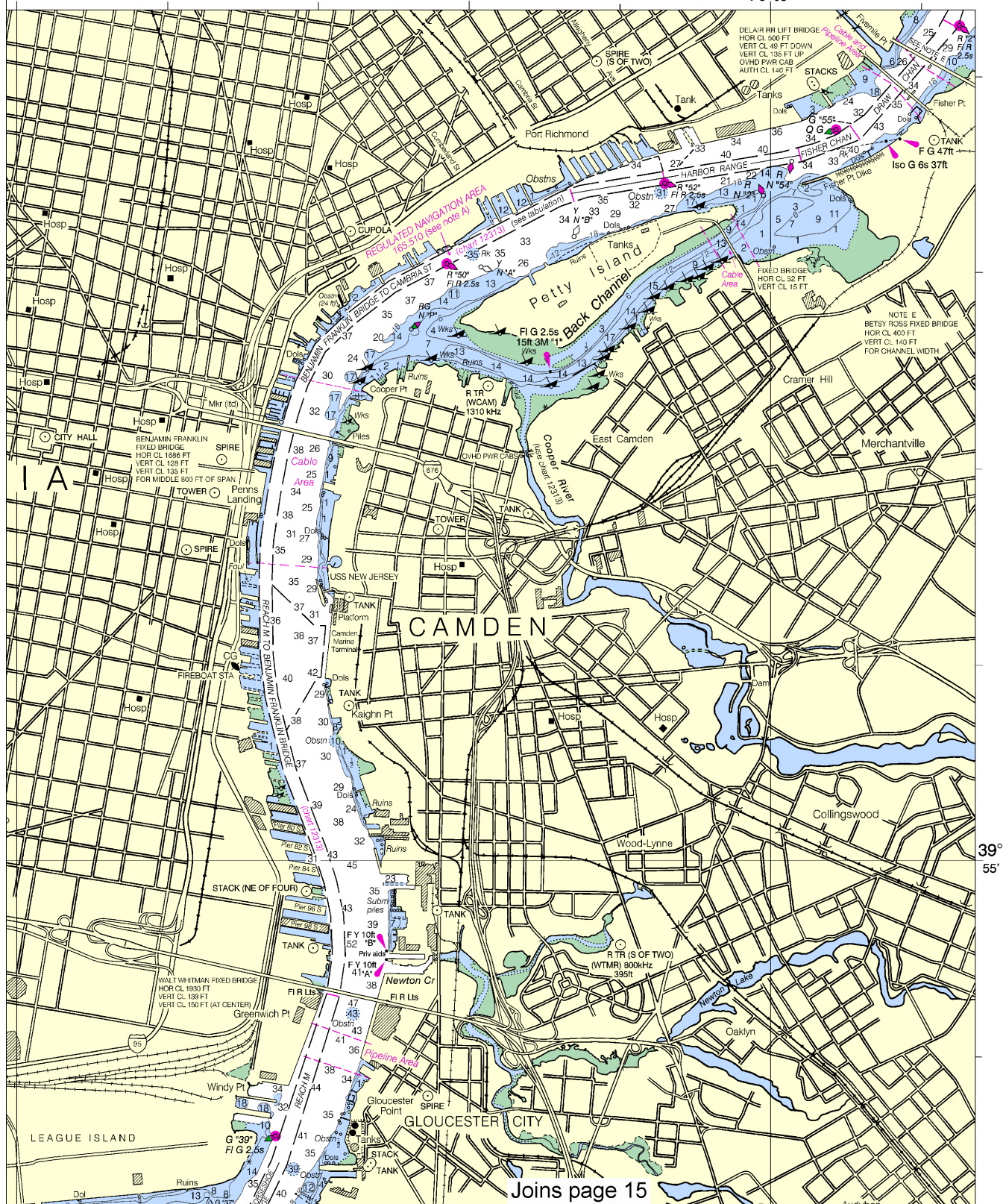
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This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0413 1/22/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0413 1/26/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

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CONTINUED ON CHART 12314



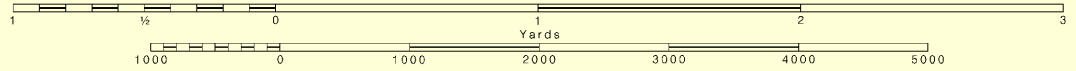
Joins page 4

Obstrn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
 ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
 (2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

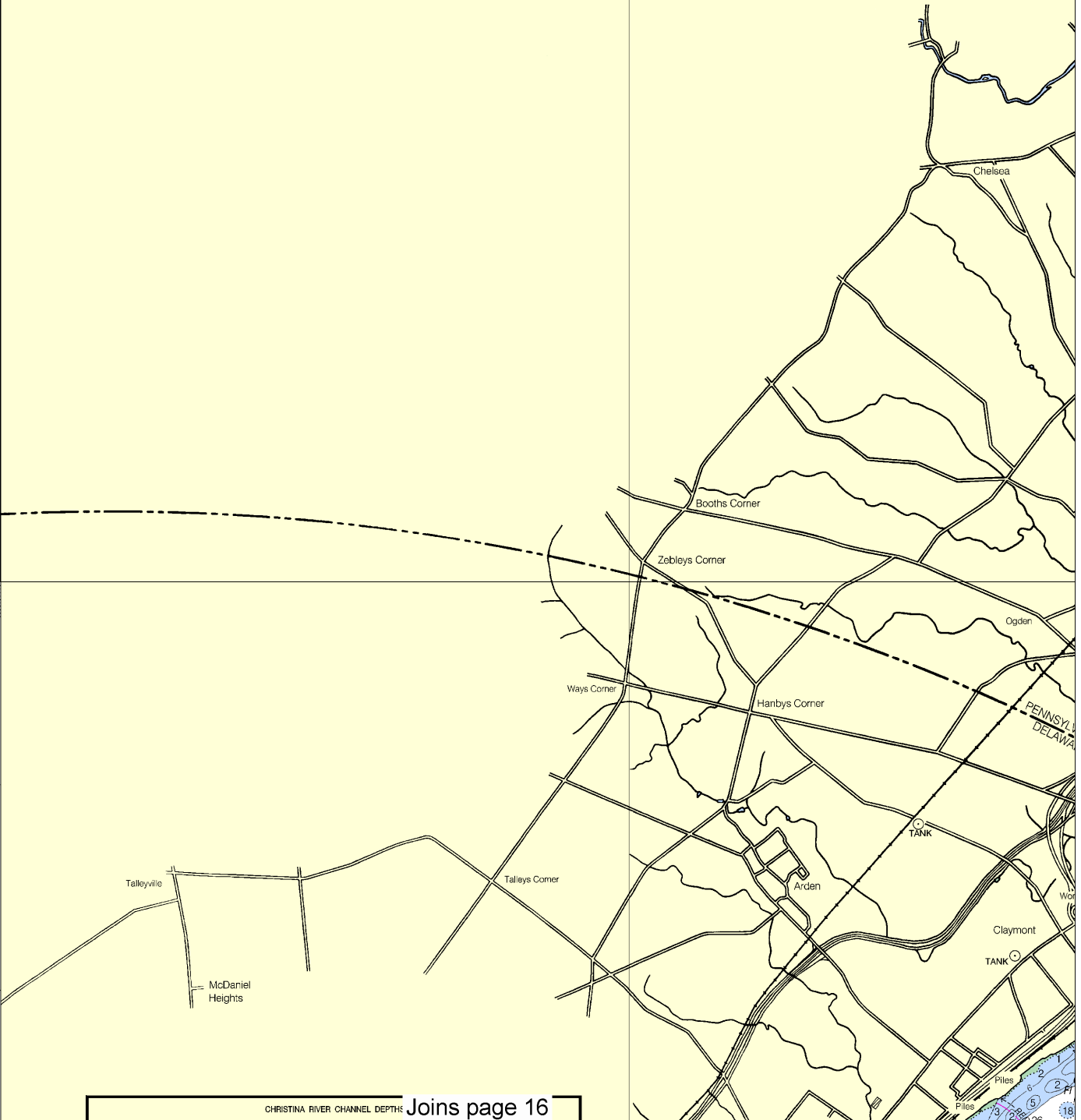
HEIGHTS
 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
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SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles



51'
 45'
 30'
 15'
 50'
 50'



CHRISTINA RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS
 TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 Joins page 16

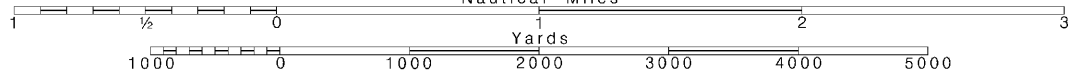
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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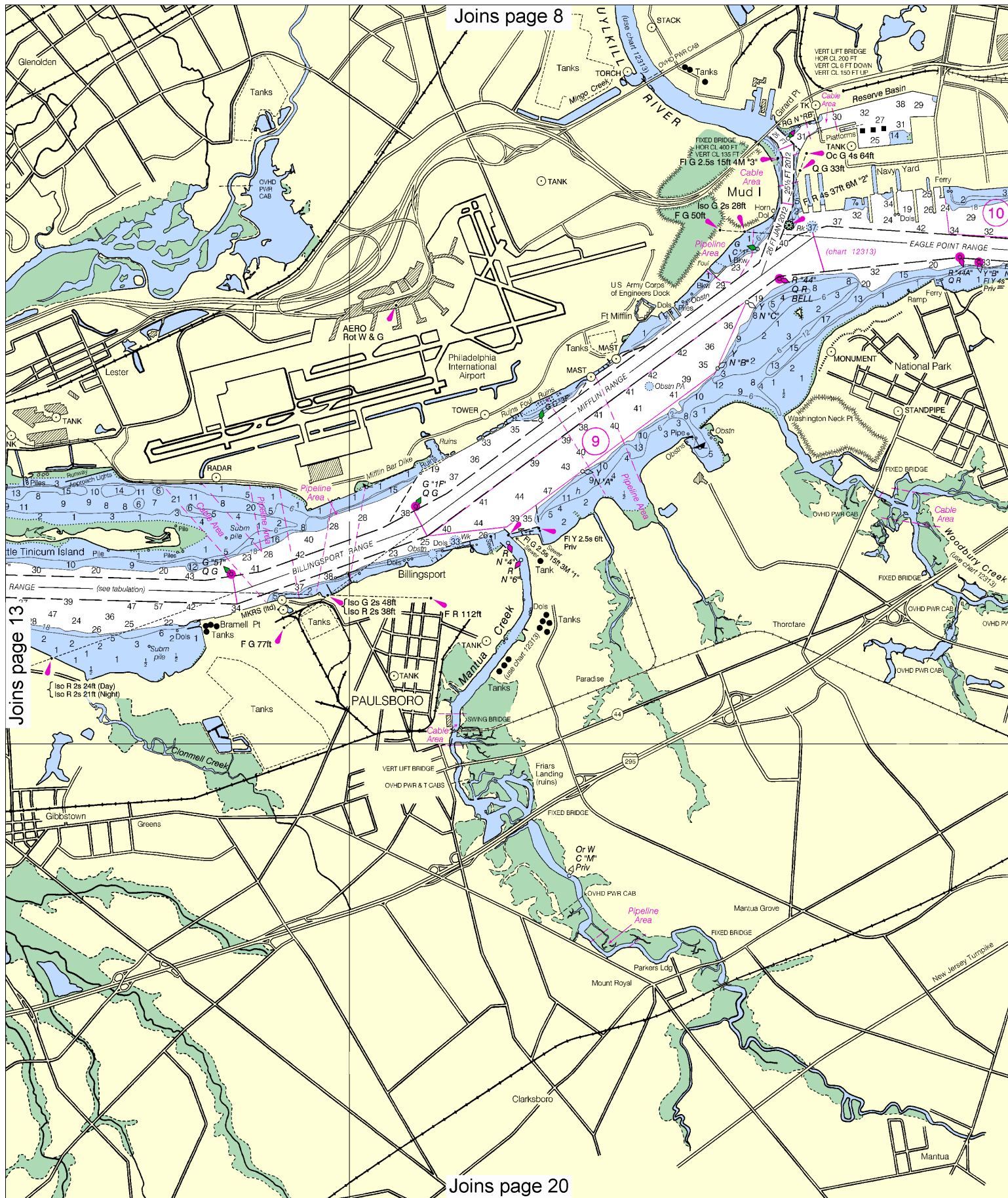
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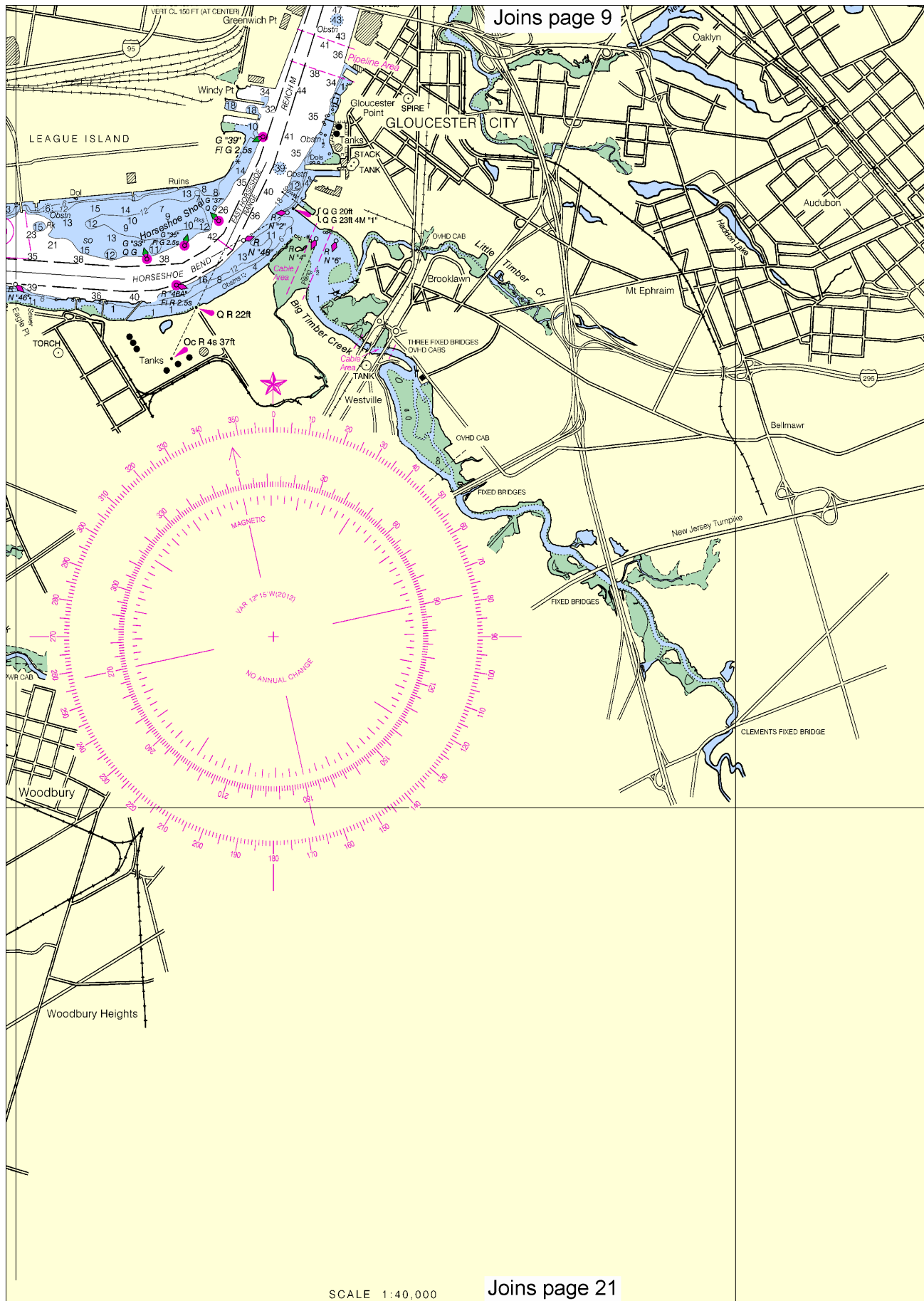
Joins page 5



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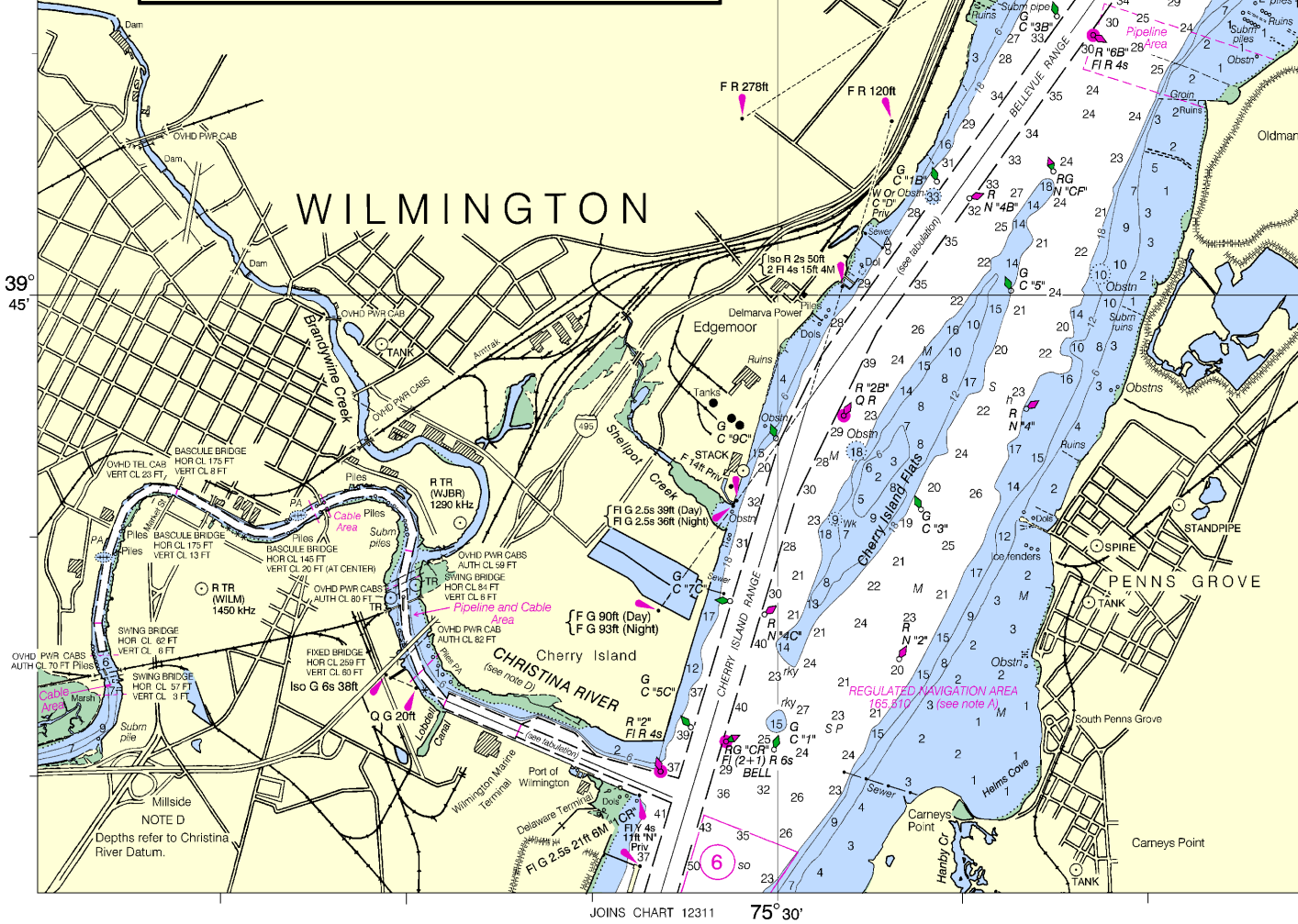
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THENCE TO LOBDELL CANAL	35.0	34.0	34.0	9-12	400	0.33	35
TURNING BASIN		A37.0		9-12	320	0.34	38
LOBDELL CANAL TO BRANDYWINE CR.		4.5		9-11	250	0.68	21
BRANDYWINE CR. TO MARKET ST.		B0.7		9-11	200	1.24	21
MARKET ST. TO 39°43'38"N, 75°33'40"W		C1.3		9-11	200	0.78	21
THENCE TO END OF CHANNEL		6.7		9-11	200	1.12	10

A. REPORTED DEPTH IS FOR FULL WIDTH OF BASIN.

B. 0.7' DEPTH OBSERVED 27' INSIDE THE LEFT TIELINE OF THE CHANNEL. SURVEY WAS PERFORMED AT HIGH TIDE.

C. 1.3' DEPTH OBSERVED 22' WITHIN THE LEFT TIELINE OF THE CHANNEL. SURVEY WAS PERFORMED AT HIGH TIDE.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



56th Ed., May / 12 ■ Corrected through NM May 5/12
Corrected through LNM May 1/12

12312

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

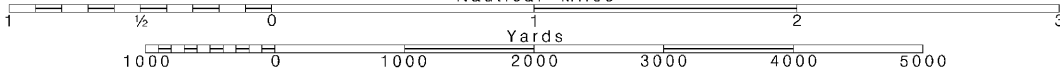
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

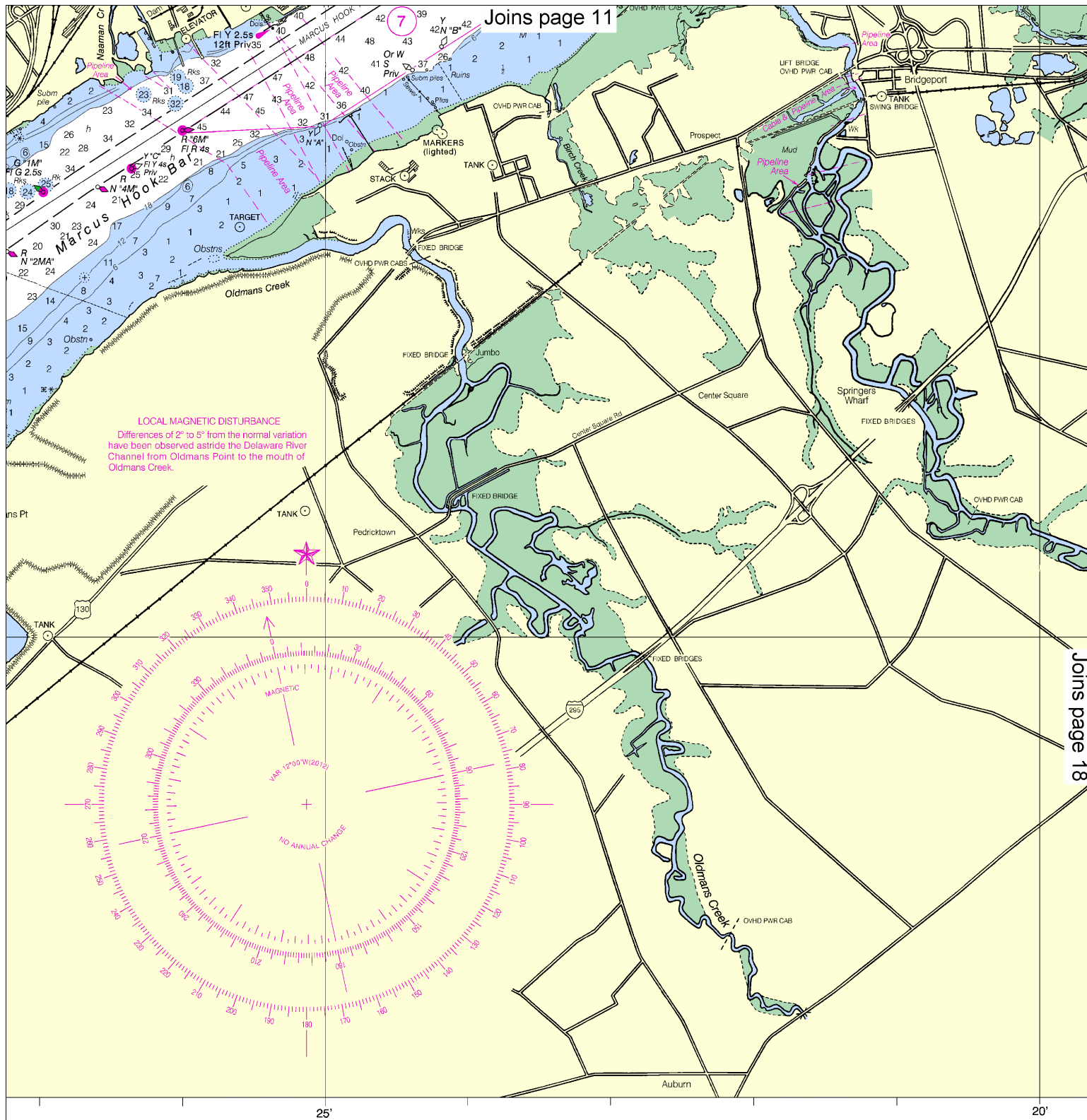
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

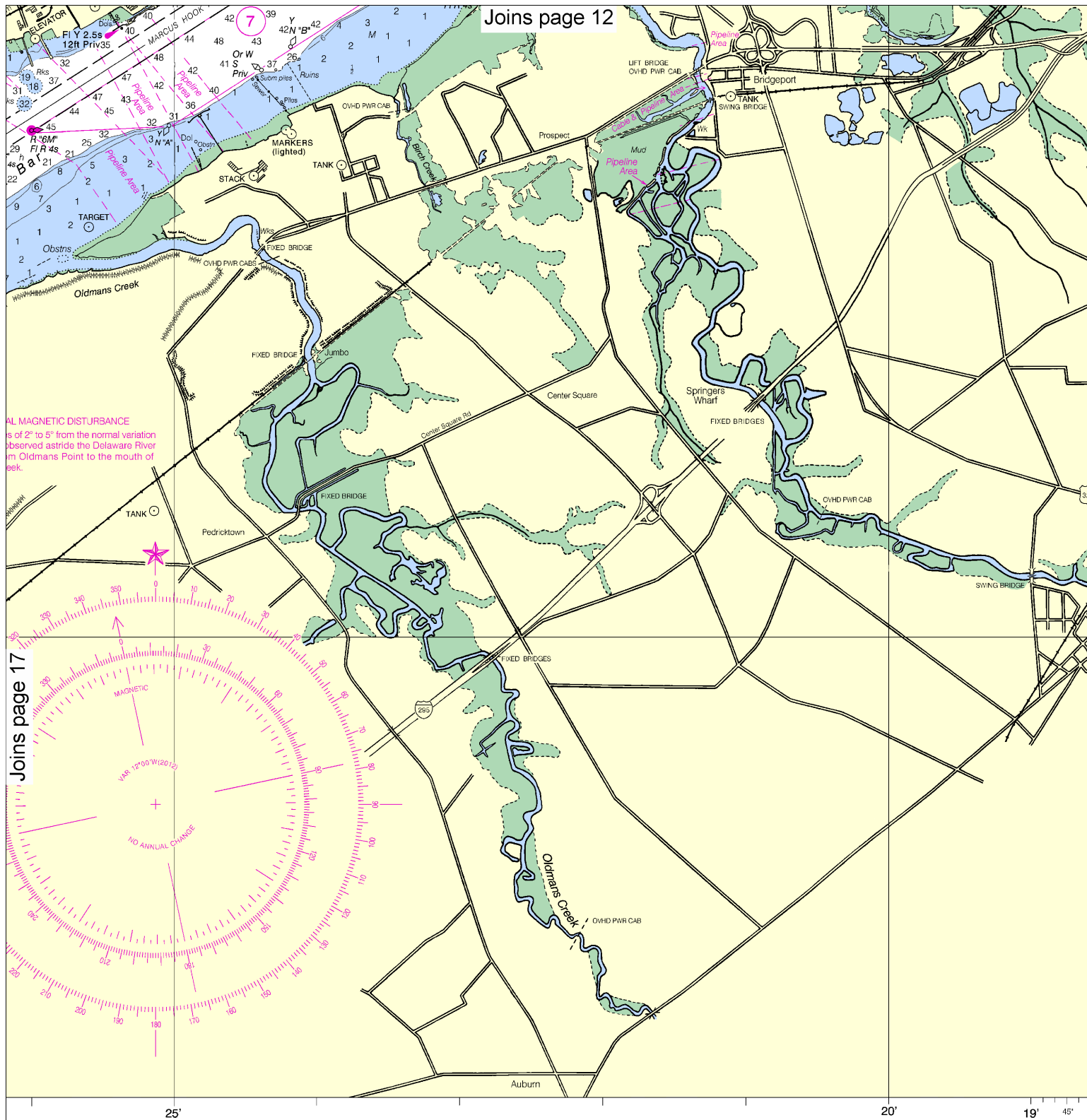
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
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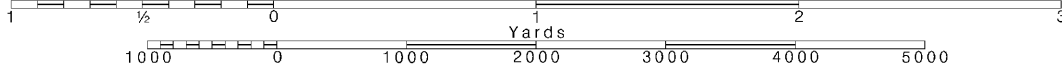
18

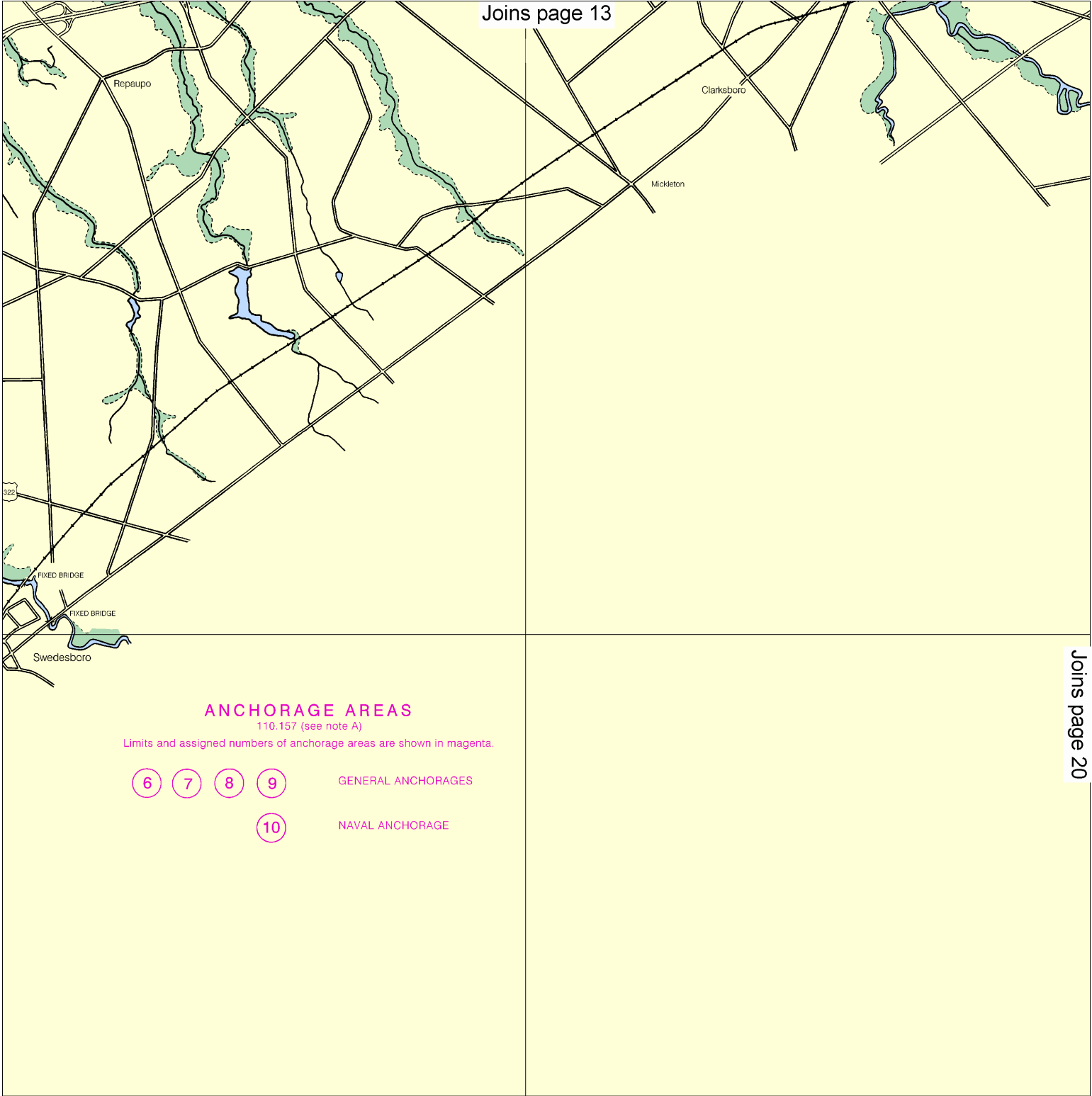
Note: Chart grid
 lines are aligned
 with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.157 (see note A)

Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

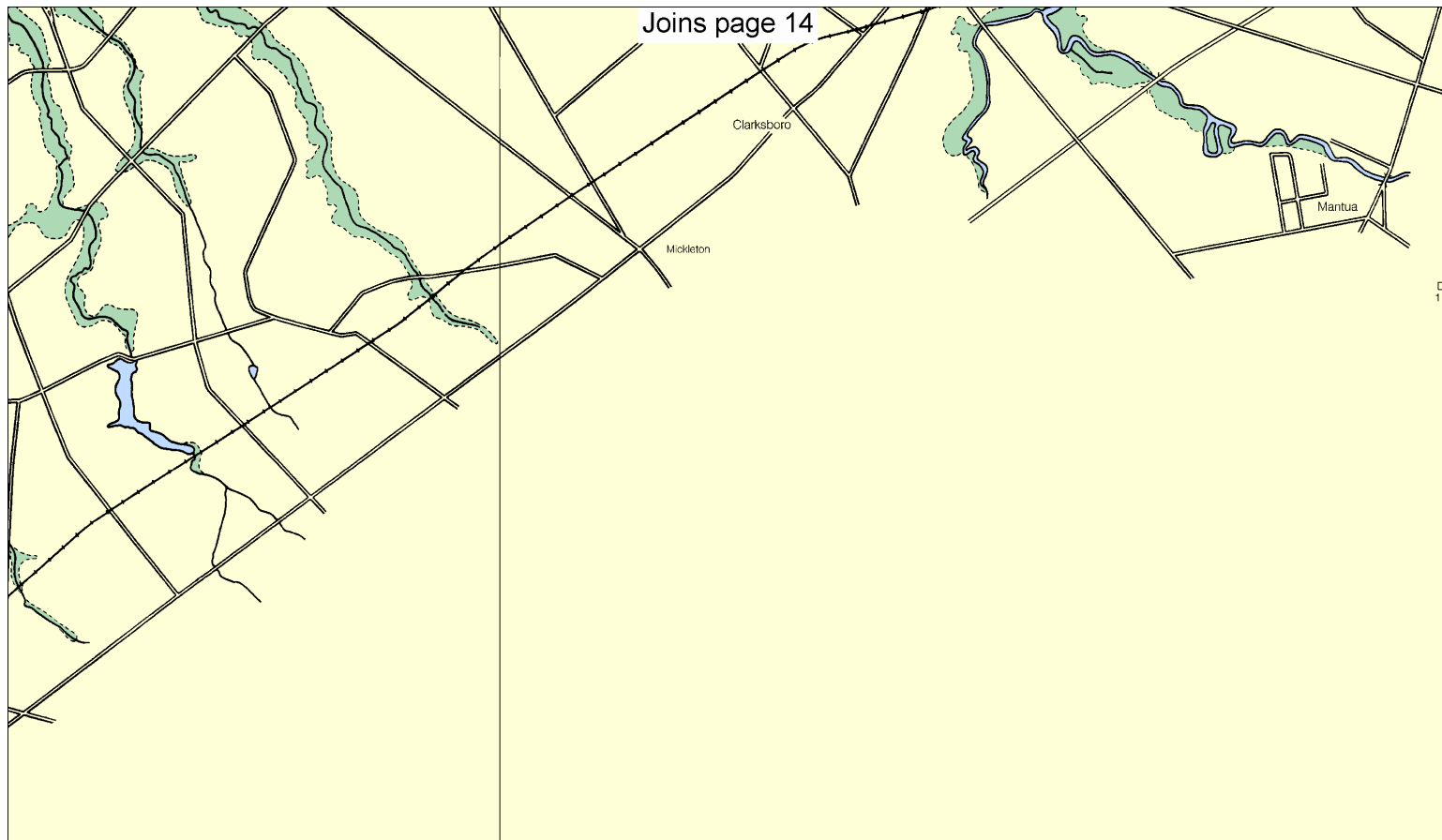
NAVAL ANCHORAGE



U.S. D.C.
COMMERCE
NAVIGATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
NAVY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4
FEET	6	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4



Joins page 19

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.157 (see note A)

assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

7 8 9

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

10

NAVAL ANCHORAGE

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

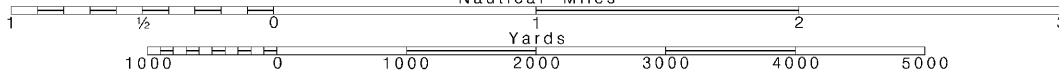
20

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

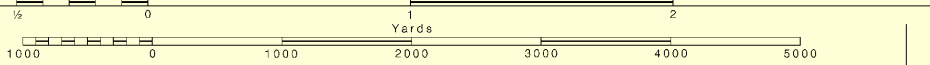
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

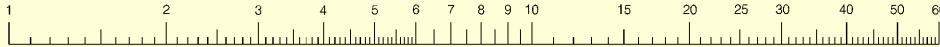
See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



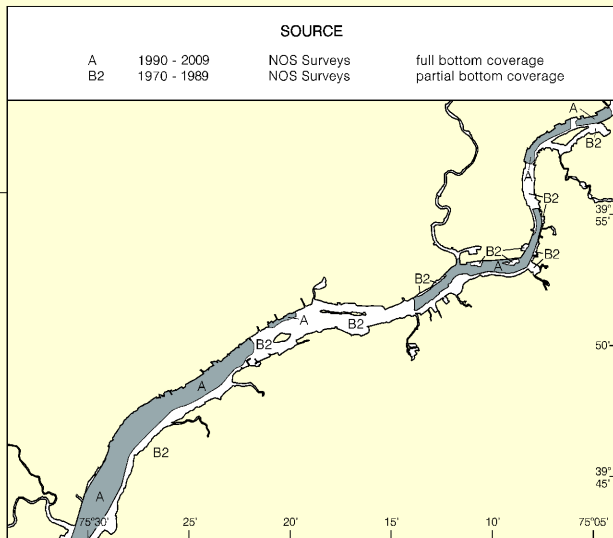
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



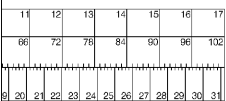
39° 45'



10'

75° 05'

776.5 X 1062.2 mm



Delaware River, Wilmington to Philadelphia
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

12312



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

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National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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